

region well. He has on his own initiative constructed an apparatus for distilling the oils of various plants, especially oil of juniper from a species of *Sabina* (of which he furnished a specimen) obtained high up on the mountains at timber line.

IRKUTSK, SIBERIA,

AUGUST 21, 1927.

A NEW PINWEED FROM SOUTHERN PENINSULAR FLORIDA

JOHN K. SMALL

Some years ago a collector resident in Florida for many years, stated that "Lecheas are scarce in this State." Such a statement indicates that at that time much of the State was unexplored, for today we know about a dozen species of the genus *Lechea* native within the boundaries of Florida. The following proposed species grows in the most southern island of scrub known on the eastern coast. It is now well within the city limits of Miami. A few years ago the spruce-pine (*Pinus clausa*) and the rosemary (*Ceratiola ericoides*) grew there, but frequent fires have now exterminated these prime characteristic scrub plants.

✓ *Lechea Deckertii* Small, sp. nov. Plants 0.5–1.5 dm. tall, yellowish-green: flowering stems erect, bushy-branched, minutely appressed-pubescent, brown, the branchlets slender-wiry or almost filiform, evenly scarred with leaf-bases: leaves of the branchlets, linear to linear-subulate, 1.5–2.5 mm. long, acutish, glabrous, sessile: bracts of the inflorescence similar to the leaves, but smaller: flowers relatively few: pedicels about 1 mm. long, reddish, glabrous, mostly spreading at maturity: sepals of two kinds, green, the two outer ones about 0.5 mm. long, acute, the three inner, oval, nearly 1 mm. long, concave, obtuse, persistent for a time, but deciduous when the fruit is fully mature: petals oval or suborbicular, about as long as the inner sepals, obtuse, reddish: filaments slender-filiform, about 1.5 mm. long: anthers subglobose, about 0.2 mm. long: capsule subglobose, 1.2–1.3 mm. in diameter, glabrous, shining, exceeding the sepals.—Scrub, Miami (N. W. 64th Street), formerly Lemon City.

Specimens of this pinweed were first found by the writer on December 18, 1921, but without flowers or fruits. The locality was visited again last winter and early this spring (1926) but the plants were only in leaf. Early in June Mr. Richard F. Deckert—for whom the species is named—collected specimens in flower and by the last week in June sent in specimens in fruit.

Through its narrow cauline leaves and short outer sepals, *Lechea Deckertii* is related to *Lechea racemulosa*, but it differs from it in the globose and exserted capsule. The type specimens are in the herbarium of the New York Botanical Garden.

A NEW CHAMAESYCE FROM TROPICAL FLORIDA

JOHN K. SMALL

Of the fifteen or more spurges (*Chamaesyce*) of the Everglade Keys of southern peninsular Florida, the great majority are pineland inhabitants. They are mostly well marked species, some of them with very characteristic habits of growth. Some are erect and single-stemmed, others are prostrate and many-stemmed. Two species—*C. deltoidea* and the one under consideration—form mats that cling closely to the limestone rocks; thus unlike any spurges of this genus in our flora. The second species just referred to may be named and described as follows:

Chamaesyce adhaerens Small, sp. nov. Perennial with a woody single or clustered tap root, the stems and branches several to many, ultimately copiously branched and forming closely prostrate mats, wiry-filiform, finely hirsutulous or villous-hirsutulous: leaves opposite, often very numerous: blades reniform, orbicular-reniform, or ovate-reniform, 2-3.5 mm. long, cordate or subcordate at the base, entire, rounded at the apex, finely gray-pubescent, often densely so on both sides: involucre broadly campanulate or hemispheric, nearly 1.5 mm. long, rather long-peduncled, closely minutely pubescent; glands transversely elliptic or semielliptic, fully 0.5 mm. wide; appendages of the glands mere pale margins to the glands or obsolete: capsule ovoid-globose, fully 1 mm. long, finely pubescent, very fragile, nodding: seed ovoid, about 1 mm. long, the faces slightly wrinkled.—Pinelands, Everglade Keys, S. pen. Florida.

In the summer and fall, when the pineland flora of the Everglade Keys is at its best, the spurge just described is very common, especially where the limestone is moist from capillary-water. It commonly covers the rocks with dense gray mats. Its nearest relative, both in technical characters and in habit is *Chamaesyce deltoidea* with which it grows. It differs from that species, however, in the pubescent foliage, stouter less wiry stems and branches, and the glabrous pods. The type specimen—collected in pinelands between Peters Prairie and Homestead, Florida, November 10th, 1906, by J. K. Small and J. J. Carter No. 2531, is in the herbarium of The New York Botanical Garden.